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gloves are cut. The trank must be so cut as to have just enough leather to make a glove of a certain size and number. The operation would be easy enough if the material were hard and stiff, and if the elasticity were uniform, but this is rarely the case.

To accomplish this operation the trank must be firmly attended in one direction, and while so stretched a "redell" stamps the proper dimensions in the other direction, to which the leather is trimmed. Upon the nicety with which this operation is performed depends the question of whether the finished glove will stretch evenly or too much or too little in one dimension or the other. After this the trank or outline of the glove must be cut out. In olden times of glove manufacture an outline was traced upon the leather and the pattern was cut with shears. Modern invention has produced dies and presses which are universally used. The dies also eneming for the transport of the press. Gaveral tranks are uon the bed of the press. Gaveral tranks are uon the bed of the press. Gaveral tranks are uon the bed of the press. Gaveral tranks are uon the bed of the press. Gaveral tranks are uon to be law as are cut out rlean and smooth. The gussets, facings, de, are cut from the waste to eather in the thumb pieces and fourchettes or string of the inhumb pieces and fourchettes or string of the inhumb pieces and fourchettes or string forme in the rides of the fingers.

The pieces now go to the great sewing rooms of the factory, where are long rows of busy sewing spirs. If the manu neturer of years accould revisit the scenes of his cartily toil, and wander through the sewing rooms of the Messre Adlers factory, be would doubtiess be greatly anasced at the sight presented there. In his day such a thing was unknown. The giove was then held in position by a hand olamp, while the sewing girl pushed the needle in and out, making an over sean. All this is done now in an infinitely more rapid manner by machine, and with resulting seams that are more regular and strong then the most infini